But it seems that our Legislature, under the rule of those who have brought the difficulty upon the country, by a system of territorial aggrandizement, begun and carried through by Mr. Polk's administration, has made the admission of California as a State, the only alternative left us to save the Union a cause for the calling a Convention.

FROM THE MAYSVILLE (KENTUCKY) EAGLE. Mr. Calhoun's speech, will, of course, be looked to with great interest, and even with anxiety. But the impression made by this report of it will, undoubtedly, be peinful to the country. The people of this glorious confederacy—and we mean the mass of the people of all sections and parties—will not sympathize in his threats of disunion in a supposed contingency. It would have been more creditable to his great the standard of the people of the sympathize in his threats of disunion in a supposed contingency. It would have been more creditable to his great the sympathized management of the sympathized management. character, instead of making hypothetical menaces, to have given the aid of his great abilities in perfecting some plan of

given the aid of his great abilities in perfecting some plan or practical adjustment, to restore concord and harmony to our afflicted country. It would have been more in accord with the sentiment and feeling of the people of the Union.

Standing on the very verge of futurity, about to encounter the solemn realities and responsibilities of the eternal world, let Mr. Calhoun not go down to the grave connecting his great name with the schemes of conspirators against the Union. Such a finale will obscure, in the darkness of the just obloader of his fallest were the glory of his earlier renown. Let quy of his fellow men, the glory of his earlier renown. Let not his evening sun, which should glow with a radiance ac-cordant with the brilliance of its morning beams, go down in

the blackness of eternal night.

We can tell Mr. Calhoun, and all other members of Conwe can tell Mr. Calhoun, and all other members of Congress, that the mass of the people of the country, of all sections and parties, are much less excited and much more patriotic and loyed than many of their Representatives and Senators appear to be. Let them lay this to heart, if they would be held in favorable remembrance hereafter. Assuredly, the people of this Republic will hurl the direst anathemas upon all the plotters and promoters of disunion, which is no remedy, but an aggravation of all grievances, alleged or real.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The resolutions of the last General Assembly, from which Col. Benton has appealed to the people, pledge the State of Missouri to co-operate with the South in all measures for resisting the encroachments of the North. We understand that to be the proposed object of the Nashville Convention. Do the anti-Benton men in this State intend to be represented in that Convention? If they were in express in assemble to accept the respect to the represented to be represented to be represented in that Convention? were in earnest in passing the resolutions and intend to act consistently—if they mean to show their faith by their works, we do not perceive how they are to avoid taking part in the deliberations of this Convention. But as yet we have heard of no meetings for the appointment of delegates, and all the organs of that branch of the "progressives" are as silent

as the tomb in relation to the "progressives are as shell as the tomb in relation to the Convention.

What means this portentous silence? Has old Bullion frightened them from "their propriety," or has reflection convinced them that they have gone a little too far in pledging Missouri to a movement tending to disunion?

If the people of Missouri become convinced that this Convention is designed to deliberate seriously upon the value of vention is designed to deliberate seriously upon the value the Union, and that one of its purposes is either openly o covertly to favor a Southern Confederacy, he will be a bold po litician who shall have the nerve to defend it before the people of this State. What say the anti-Benton branch of the Democracy to this Convention, Speak out, gentlemen,. and give us your views.

The Official Report, by the Hon. THOMAS BUTed for with so much interest that it will doubtless in the A be acceptable information to our readers to learn that it has been at length completed-having been somewhat delayed in the preparation by Mr. King's indisposition-and placed in the hands of the Executive, by whom it will doubtless soon be communicated to Congress, and, through the press, to the Public.

It certainly is a singular fact, as stated by the Baltimore Clipper, that many Abolitionists and Free-Soilers join with the South in favor of a the National Era, the leading Free-Soil paper of the country, as saying as follows:

"For one, we shall not condemn, in advance, the Southern Convention. It will be time enough to denounce it as is also said that, by another act, the State has at seventeen years ago. It is, in fact, disunion. If treasprove when it shall have committed some overt act. . And we have no objection that such Convention should calculate the value of the Union. Americans are a lands. calculating people. We know nothing so sacred that it should command our blind veneration."

The New York papers represent the grand ball in honor of Mr. CLAY, which took place in that city on Tuesday night, as a splendid affair, worthy of the man in whose name the festival originated. About five hundred guests are said to have been present, and, after some hours spent in dancing, the whole company adjourned to the supper room. Letters from the President and Vice President of the United States, and many other distinguished gentlemen, were read, expressing the regret of the writers that public duties prevented the acceptance of the invitations they had received, and declaring their participation in the good feeling which had prompted the demonstration. A letter from Mr. CLAY himself was also read. During the repast the following toast was offered and received with deafening cheers:

"HENRY CLAY : Who, in his country's cause, would

The following were the three first regular toasts at a Public Dinner at Memphis (Tenn.) on the 19th February :

" 1. The Union of the United States of America : True patriotism will cherish and perpetuate it, unimpaired and in-creasing in multiplied blessings, to all generations in future

" 2. The President of the United States : Cherished and respected by every American as the Hero of Resaca de la Palma and Buena Vista, and as the Chief Magistrate of nation of freemen.
... 3. The Constitution of the United States: The Ark o

Covenant between independent Sovereignties.

A gentleman wishes us to say that Mr. ELINU BUR RITT, the eminent philanthropist, who has spent several years in Europe, and been instrumental in the great Peace movement which resulted in convoking and holding the Convenstions in Brussels and Paris, expects to visit Washington in a few days with some friends; and that he is desirous of holding a public meeting here, freely to interchange opinions with gentlemen at the seat of government, preparatory to the appointment of Delegates from the District to attend the third great Convention, to be holden at Frankfort, (on the Maine,) in Germany, in August next.

The gumber of vessels now up for California, at the principal Atlantic ports, is as follows: At Boston 30; at New York 40; at Philadelphia 7; and at Baltimore 6. The number of vessels sailed, since the 1st of February, from the above named ports, is about 130.

Gold WARRING .- A set of gold stamping and washing machinery has been made to order for Commodore STOCKTON, by Messrs. Regney, Neafie & Co., of Philadelphia, and destined for California. It is intended to reduce the quartz rock, and is made portable, so as to be removed from one point to and is made postable, so as to be removed from one point to another at pleasure. The stampers, twelve in number, are worked by came, and are fed from troughs, above each of which is a pipe which sends down a stream of water. The pulverized rock is forced by the stampers through a sine sieve, and with the water flows into a trough, whence it is delivered into pans that have a semi-rotary motion. The water passes off over the adges of the pans, but the gold sinks, ing collected, is put into what is called the amalga-

mator, where it is incorporated with mercury.

The whole machine is worked by a small engine fixed to the stamping frame, and it is astonishing how rapidly and with what completeness the rock is reduced to a fine powder and delivered to the settling pans. Commodore Stockton has forty eight of these stampers in operation in Virginia, but th chinery is not so simple and perfect as the present ones,

[Philadelphia North American.

DEBATES in the Kentucky Convention, 1849, 1 vol , by R, Surron, Official Reporter to the Convention. For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY,

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

EPHRAIM GEORGE SQUIER, of New York, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Guatemala, in the place of Elijah Hise. THOMAS M. FOOTE, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of New Grenada, in the place of Benjamin A. Bidlack, deceased.

traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, in the place of Richard Rush, re-called.

HENRY S. SANDFORD, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the French Republic, in the place of Stephen K.

ALEXANDER K. McCLUNG, of Mississippi, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Bolivia, in the place of John Appleton,

esigned. L. W. JEROME, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the city of Ravenna, in Italy, in the place of Henry J. Brent.

WM. P. BALLINGER, of Texas, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Texas. JOHN T. MYRICK, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of

ROBERT S. KENNEDY, of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of

New Jersey. FIELDING DAVIS, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of

Joseph Bates, of Texas, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Texas. ANDREW J. JAY, of Alabama, to be Receiver of

Public Moneys at Sparta, Alabama. CHARLES F. M. NOLAND, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Batesville, Ark.

UNION MEETING AT ST. LOUIS, (MISSOURI.) A telegraph despatch from St. Louis, dated the 20th instant, says that the Union meeting in that city was immensely large. HENRY S. GEYER presided. Resolutions were passed affirming that the South has just cause of complaint against the North for not delivering up fugitive slaves, and insisting that this constitutional provision should be enforced. as being inexpedient, and against the Nashville being calculated to increase rather than heal the rived warranting such Conventions; and that it only requires the exercise of the same spirit of compromise which prevailed in the formation of the Constitution to settle satisfactorily all the sectional questions which now agitate the country, &c.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON .- By an official document transmitted to the Senate, in reply to a call as the colored sailors of Massachusetts-are imprifor information on the subject, it appears that the soned in South Carolina ports; but it is iniquitous cost of maintaining the United States squadron on and unconstitutional notwithstanding, and has not the coast of Africa is \$384,500 per annum, and that even the poor color of necessity with which the the mortality on that station is less than in the Home Squadron or in the East Indies. The fol-LER KING, of his visit to California, has been look- lowing figures show the number of men and deaths

African Squadron for four years:		
	No. of men.	
1845	631	5
1846		8
1847	639	7
1848		3

A comparison of the average health of the various naval stations for the four years shows them to rank thus: 1. Mediterranean; 2. Brazil; 3. Pacific: 4. Africa: 5. East Indies: 6. Home Squadron.

Mississippi .- The Legislature of this State ad ourned sine die on the 9th instant. Amongst the aws which it passed is one authorizing the election Nashville Convention; and the "Clipper" quotes by general ticket of the additional members of Congress to which the State may become entitled under the new apportionment, so as to supersede a special session of the Legislature to re-district the State. It versally rebuked when attempted in South Carolina last determined to receive from the General Government her share of the proceeds of the public

> PROPER.-Two of the fire companies in Cincinnati having disgraced the department and city by fighting, have been promptly expelled from the fire department. This is the only way to check the fatal spirit which seems to rise too readily between fire companies in the large cities.

The NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION is to assemble at Cincinnati in May, and already the profession in that city have held a meeting and resolved to give the delegates a cordial welcome, and entertain them at a supper, from which spirituous liquors shall be excluded

DELEGATES TO THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to the Nashville Convention from the State of Mis-SISSIPPI, by a Convention of the two Houses of the Legislature, on Wednesday, the 6th instant:

For the State at large.—Messrs. W. L. Sharkey, Whig; A. M. Clayton, Dem.; S. S. Boyd, Whig; C. P. Smith,

Dem.
First Congressional District.—Messrs. Joseph W. Matthews, Dem.; Thos. J. Word, Whig.
Second Congressional District.—Messrs. F. Neil, Dem.;
G. H. Young, Whig.
Third Congressional District.—Messrs. Wm. R. Miles,
Whig; J. J. Pettus, Dem.
Fourth Congressional District.—Messrs. J. J. McRae,
Dem.; T. I. Stuart. Whig. Dem.; T. I. Stuart, Whig.

Very respectable gentlemen, but who, we cannot but think, should all or any of them get to find themselves so ill seconded by other States, feel very much like fish out of water.

The amendment of the Constitution of Pennsyl-

vania, providing for the election of Judges by the make it a law. The Macon Tribune says that Mr. McAllister

has declined, from the press of business, his appointment as Delegate to the Nashville Convenhis substitute. Mr. McAllister is a sound lawyer and a sensible man.

The steamer Canada, which left New York on Wednessteamer Washington, for Southampton and Bremen, took 10,167. Total 67,753. The Canada had 76 passengers, and the Washington 53.

Gov. Towns, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation requesting the people in the several counties in their respective congressional districts, on the first Tuesday in April, to elect two delegates, one from each of the political parties, to the Nashville Convention. The election will be conducted in the same manner as elections for the Legislature, and the returns made to the executive department as are the returns of the electors for members of Congress.

The States of Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina have each appointed delegates to the Nashville Convention by legislative caucus.

The annual report of the City Inspector of New York shows that the total number of deaths in that city for the year 1849 was 23,733; of which 12,469 were males, and 11,304 females. Of these 4,452 were children under one year of age, and 4,605 were children under five years of sge. The smallest number of deaths took place in November, when only 992 persons were interred, and the largest number in July, when the returns were 5,296. The large increase in the last named month was, of course, owing to the prevalence of cholera and

PUBLICUSENTIMENT IN LOUISIANA.

We have been permitted by a gentleman in this city to make the following extract from a letter received by him from a gentleman at Thibodaux, in the State of Louisiana, dated March 8, 1850:

"The people here are perfectly quiet on the question slavery in the Territories, the proceedings in the Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding. You understand this thing: one man makes a motion on the subject, and all the rest are WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, to be Envoy Ex- afraid to vote against it, as they would be certain to be misrepresented at the next election. So quietly do we all take it here, that I had almost forgotten to say any thing about it. Here and there you can find a man who is in favor of the Nashville Convention; but the masses laugh at it, and the almost universal opinion is, that it will result more disastrously for the people engaged in it, and overwhelm them with more political odium, than did the Hartford Convention those engaged in it."

> We hope, too, our neighbor will not do injustice to the outhern Convention. If it is ever held, the North must take the responsibility of producing it. The contingency upon which it is proposed has not occurred, and we trust never will occur.—Louisville Democrat.

" The contingency !" What contingency ? The different States that have appointed delegates to the Convention do not agree as to the matter at all. One says that the Convention must be held if slavery be abelished in the District of Columbia. South Carolina says that it must be held unless a new provision be made for the restitution of fugitive slaves. Mississippi says that it must be held if California be admitted into the Union with the con-

stitution her citizens have framed. Our neighbor hopes that we shall not do injustice to the Southern Convention. Most assuredly we do no injustice to the Convention when we assert the notorious fact, that very many, if not most of the active and influential leaders in the movement contemplate the dissolution of the Union as one of its not improbable consequences. When a portion of the New England Federalists were geting up the Hartford Convention there was not a housandth part as much evidence of a design on their part to form a Northern Confederacy as there now is on the part of the getters up of the Nashville Convention to form a Southern Confederacy. [Louisville Journa

It appears that a bill has passed one branch of the Ouro Legislature, making it a penal offence for Also, against the adoption of the Wilmot proviso, any citizen to aid in the arrest of a fugitive slave. as being inexpedient, and against the Nashville We cannot believe that any such bill can become a Convention and all other such assemblies, as law in Ohio; and its introduction must be regretted as the evidence of a spirit as wild, as lawless, as existing difficulties; that no serious crisis has ar- unfriendly to the Union, as directly treasonable, ment against the depredations of the Indians. They assert we might say, as that the country at this moment that not only their property, but their lives, are less secure Nashville-Convention malcontents, who conspire the destruction of the republic.

It is true that such a law as this is in nowise more iniquitous and unconstitutional than the South Carolina law by which citizens of Northern States-Southern law is attempted to be excused. It is true, also, that it must prove a nullity, destined to be swept out of existence by the decision of the first United States court to which a case under it should be appealed; but this fact only renders more glaringly improper the attempt to enact it. Whatever we may think in the North individually as to the slavery question, in all its different aspects. there can be no difference of opinion as to the meaning of the constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves; as there can be none as to the constitution itself being the fundamental law of the land, overruling all State laws which in any way conflict with it, or with the laws of the United States framed under it. No State has a right to say that its citizens shall not obey a law of the United States. which is in itself a constitutional law; and the attempt to interdict them is nothing short of nullification-precisely such nullification as was once uniallegiance in one case, Mississippi has the same right in another; so has every State in the Union. And the moment such abolition is generally attempted, the Union is at an end, and the Republic exists

no longer. The Union of the States, in truth, exists in the submission of the States and of the people of the States to the Constitution and the supreme authority of the General Government; and whenever the submission is withdrawn, in any particular, by State, that State is in arms against the Union.

North American CUBA.

A Washington letter to the Boston Journal says: "It is understood that agents and actors in the plot of revolutionizing Cuba are now in this city, and have been since the beginning of the session; and that their plans are nearly matured for carrying out this nefarious design, in vio-lation of treaties and good faith with Spain. The Govern-ment is informed of every movement, and will take occasion, when the conspiracy is rife, to interpose its authority, and with less leniency than when it had reason to interfere before I notice some of the officers of the expedition which exploded in New York last summer among the number of 'distinguished strangers,' as they contrive to get themselves rated in the flash papers of the day.

To correct all misapprehension that may have arisen in the public mind, from the many and more or less erroneous reports of the recent misunderstanding and subsequent reconciliation between Senators FOOTE and BORLAND, we make the following brief statement on proper authority: The meeting between those gentlemen was accidental and altogether friendly; and the conversation commenced in a spirit and in terms entirely courteous and kind. As the conversation pro-Nashville at the time appointed, will, when they gressed, it grew earnest and excited. From the nature of the subject talked of, language was used by one of them which was taken as offensive by the other, and blows ensued. A moment afterwards the heat of temper subsided, and each of the gentlemen felt and expressed deep regret at the occurrence; and when this was represented to both, by commo people, passed the House finally on the 14th inst., friends, they mutually and at once declared their unchanged only three members voting in the negative. The respect and kind regard for each other, and, upon meeting a action of the people is all that is now required to short time afterwards, expressed these sentiments in person, and were fully restored to the relations of cordial friendship which had before subsisted between them. - Union.

GRAPE CULTURE AT THE WEST .- According to statistic accurately prepared by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. tion, and will be succeeded by Judge Colquitt, the number of acres in vineyard culture within a circle of twenty miles around that city is 743, under charge of 264 proprietors and tenants. When in full bearing they produce, at the most moderate estimate, for a series of years, day for Liverpool, took out 57,586 letters. The American 148,600 gallons of wine annual'y. The number of acres now in bearing is a little over 340.

In Clark county, Indiana, there are between 150 and 200 acres in cultivation, and the culture of vineyards is steadily on the increase. The average quantity of wine produced is two hundred gallons per acre, which is sold at the press at seventy to eighty cents per gallon.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD. - A frightful acciden occurred on the Erie Railroad on Saturday night, near Cocheckton, which fortunately resulted less seriously than was at first appreheaded. It appears that part of the railroad broke up, and the two near passenger cars were thrown off the track; the pin which attaches the car to the baggage train broke, and both cars railed down an ambalance of the track. broke, and both cars ralled down an embankment of some thirty feet. About sixty persons were in the cars, and a scene of fearful confusion and excitement ensued-the lights were extinguished, and the coals from the stoves set fire to the cars; the most desperate efforts were made to escape by breaking the windows, by which means the passengers were all extricated, more or less bruised, but only one it is believed seriously injured, and she it is feared will not recover. The locomotive proceeded nearly a mile before discovering the loss of the passenger cars, when others were procured, and conveyed the passengers to their destination.

A JUST AND VERY CLEAR DISTINCTION.

FROM THE FLORIDA SENTINEL.

Mr. Madison says, in " the Federalist:" "The prohibition against treaties, alliances, and confedeations makes a part of the existing articles of Union, (Articles of Confederation,) and, for reasons which need no explanation, is copied into the new Constitution," (the Federal It needs no explanation, because the object was

obviously to prevent the States from forming combinations, which would have a tendency to embarrass the General Government. Hence Gen. Ham. ilton reasoned that the States, acting separately in to protect themselves against aggressions of the

All the officers of the State Governments are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. All combinations between the State Governments to operate against the General Government would be a violation of this obligation. If the States could, whilst members of the Conederation, organize a Southern Convention, they

could also organize a permanent Southern Congress. Nobody denies the right of the People, in their orimary capacity, to form such a Convention; but this would be a Revolutionary movementwould be the act of the People, and would violate no obligation which the State authorities, in virtue of their oaths, are under to the General Government.

The People, in their primary capacity, can sanction such movements, as they possess an inherent right of Revolution.

The States cannot sanction such movement without a violation of their allegiance or abliga-tions to the General Government.

## FROM SANTA FE.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS UNION OF MARCH 9. We have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Preston Beck, who, in company with seven other persons has just arrived from Santa Fe. Mr. Beck and party commenced their journey on the 27th January. At that period the weather was exremely cold, the streams frozen up, and the ground overed with snow.

The United States troops stationed in New Mexwere all in winter quarters.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the Mexican population of the Territory in reference to the proction afforded them by the United States Governdeplores and denounces in the miserable faction of now than they were when under Mexican protection. Immediately after the treaty made by Col. WASHINGTON last fall, the Indians murdered a number of Mexicans, and stole from others large amounts of stock; and the very day following a more recent treaty, made by Col. CALHOUN, Indian agent, with the Utahs, they murdered seven Mexicans and stole much stock.

The "Buffalo Hunters," on their return to Santa Fe, after their accustomed annual hunt last fall, met and fought the paches near the settlements, and report has it that the Chevennes, heretofore considered friendly, are assuming a hostile attitude; and the general impression in Santa Fe was that these Indians will prove very troublesome to the emigrants

crossing the plains during the approaching spring. There was a great deal of political excitement in Santa Fe at the time Mr. B. left. The minority party, which has all along been in favor of a State Government, and consequently opposed to sending Mr. SMITH to Washington to represent the district as a Territory, has augmented its numbers, and is strenuously engaged in endeavoring to establish a government in accordance with their wishes; but Mr. B. gives it as his epinion that the scheme will prove abertive.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At a Southern Rights' meeting lately held in Granville, North Carolina, General SAUNDERS and JOHN KERR, Esq. were invited to speak, and both made strong Union speechs The former, though he did not advocate the Nashville Convention, thought it best, since it was to be held, that North Carolina should be represented in it. Mr. KERR was utterly opposed to any representation there. And, finally, the meeting struck out the resolution to appoint delegates, and adopted one, instead, that it is inexpedient to send delegates to either the District or Nashville Convention.

A similar meeting in Brunswick county resolved to take ne action in regard to the Southern Convention; and consequently no delegates were appointed to the district convention.

Several cases of cholera have occurred at Baton Rouge La.) within a few days past, most of which have proved fatal.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT .- The annual expense of the London Police is £333,695, (\$1,000,060.) The total number of persons employed is 5,932. The expense of the Police Department of the city of New York last year, with only 900 men, was \$504,085. The number of the force is less than one-sixth, and still the expense is more than half that of the London Police .- Mirror.

NAVAL.-The United States frigate Raritan, Com. Parker and sloop-of-war Germantown, Capt. Lowndes, both sailed from St Thomas on the 1st instant, on a cruise.

The following is a list of the United States vessels now ly ing at the Gosport (Va.) navy yard :

Ships of the line-Pennsylvania, receiving ship; Delaware in ordinary; Columbus, do.; New York, building.
Frigates—Columbia, in ordinary; Congress, refitting for
sea; Potomac, in ordinary; United States, do.; Constella-

Steamers-Powhatan, fitting out ; Legare, in ordinary. Sloops-of-war-Saratoga, in ordinary; Cyane, repairing Levant, in ordinary; Fairfield, do. Brig-Washington, in ordinary.

KITES .- These being the days of high winds and high kites, we suggest to our young friends the idea of trying their artistic skill in making their kites into forms of living things. is rather too bad that our boys should be behind the heathenish Chinese in this respect; but they are, nevertheless. A missionary in that country says : "The sky is a universal flutter of kites. I counted this afternoon from my window ninety three, which were flown at various heights with great \* hinety three, which were how at various heighted with great skill. Some represented hawks, and admirably imitated their manœuvres in the air, poising themselves, and sailing and darting; gaudy butterflies floated around, and dragons, forming a long succession of circular kites, with a fierce head, flew about the sky. The majority were of merely fanciful shape. Loud noises like a wind instrument could be heard from them. The most amusing form was that of a huge fish, as it swam through the blue above, moving its tail and fins with a ludicrously natural effect. Those like animals are also flown in pairs and made to fight." Now, boys, try your Yankee ingenuity, and let the Celestials know that you are up to the age with something in the wind worth look ing at.—New York Tribune.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES .- The ship Tartar sailed of Saturday, from New York for Canton, with the following Missionaries: Rev. Mr. Talmage and wife, missionaries of Missionaries: Rev. Mr. Taimage and wife, missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; Miss C. Tenney, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Board; Miss Sperry, missionary of the Methodist Board; Miss Baker, missionary of the Southern Baptist Board; Mr. Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y; Mr. L. N. Hitchcock, of New York; Mr. Bradley, of New Haven, Ct.; Mr. Beylard, of Philadelphia; Chun, a Chinese.

CHOLERA, -The St. Martinsville (La.) Courier of the 2d astant says that, when the steamer Dove reached that place, on her previous trip, eight of her passengers had died; of those who landed at St. Martinsville, thirteen have since

Our readers will recollect in the account of the recent dreadful catastrophe on the Mobile river, in the burning of the Orline St. John, it was stated that the carpenter of the boat, who had on board three negroes belonging to himself and his brother, jumped with the negroes into the yawl boat and cut her adrift, thus depriving the passengers and crew of the only means of escape, and causing the terrible loss of life that followed. The wietch, whose name was Robert McCow, was met a few days afterwards at Cahawba, and immediately killed by M. Gale, the Pilot of the Orline St. John. We have not learned the particulars.—N. G. Bulletin, March 11. SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

Lieut. Davis, United States Navy, has just finished, at the Smithsonian Institution, a very instructive course of Lectures on the Tibes. This gentleman, to whom the Secretary of the Navy has assigned the Superintendence of the United States Nautical Almanac, was for several years one of the chiefs of the hydrographical department of the United States Coast Survey, under the direction of Professor A. D. BACHE. In this employment he studied with much attention the action of the tides along our coast, and gave in the course of his lectures the results of his own investigations, in a series of interesting facts and deductions. Among these we may notice the following: Changes are constantly going on along our their sovereign capacity, would have power always | coast of the utmost importance to the commerce and navigation of our country. At Sandy Hook, for example, it is well Federal Government, because they would have the known that where there is now dry land there was in 1836 facilities of a rapid communication with each other. forty feet of water; and this in the main ship channel. In 1767 there was an open channel from Barnstable bay to the ocean, and as late as the beginning of this century, in heavy storms, the sea occasionally made a breach over the same place. but the process of construction under the law of tidal action, as explained by the lecturer, has closed up this opening en tirely, and the place is now an important part of Cape Cod. Other well-authenticated instances, derived from a compa

rison of the recent surveys with the earliest charts of our coast, were mentioned. For example, Monomy Point is constantly extending to the south. Under the operation of the tides, a number of harbors and inlets, particularly along Martha's Vineyard and Long Island, have been gradually closed and converted into pends. The remarkable fact was stated that

Degradation of the coast is the effect of the waves and storms of the ocean. The general action of the meteorological causes is to diminish the height of continents and to transport their materials to the sea, while the action of the tide is just the reverse, and tends to keep up and preserve around the coast the materials which have been brought down in geological periods. In this way the belts of land which skirt our coast have bee thrown up, and even Long Island itself has probably been formed in the same way.

MORE OF THE SEA SERPENT. The Charleston Mercury of Monday has the following letter: "BEAUPORT, MARCH 15, 1850.

"The report of Capt. BLANKENSHIP and passengers has been verified by many other witnesses. This formidable geamonster has been seen again to-day, we understand, in ou waters. When discovered by those on board the steamer, 'his eminence' was in Port Royel Sound, a distance of seven or eight miles from this town. Since that time he has been tazily making his way up Broad River, and was seen by a gentleman, we understand, to-day, in Whale Branch River, an arm of the Broad. He is reported to be making his way higher up still, when, perhaps, he may be captured. He is flats, with a cannon to each, one going below where he is represented to be, and the other above, and then approach each ther, and when he is discovered, to fire into him. In this way he may be taken, if, peradventure, he does not take them first. The Whale Branch is not more than one hundred yards wide, and there is every probability of an animated conflict with this king of the waters, within his own dominions, and I suppose it is admitted that the battle must be waged upon his own terms."

have had great reason to congratulate myself on the little part VERY LIKE A WHALE .- A passenger in the Charlesto boat informs us that the Sea Serpent turns out to be several whales, and he adds that some of the Beaufort people had gone out the second time to harpoon them, having been ur successful in their first attempt.—Savannah Republican.

A CRASH. - The side walls of a new Methodist Church. in course of erection in St. Louis, fell some nights since The roof had just been covered, and not being properly stud-ded, the weight of snow upon it caused it to fall and push out the walls.

DISTRESSING OCCURENCE.-At Richmond, on Wednes day morning, a horse attached to a butcher's wagon at the market, became frightened, broke away from the boy who was driving, and, dashing wildly up Main street, bolted upon the pavement near Market Bridge, and ran over Mrs. FRANCIS REGNAULT and a servent woman, who were both instantly killed. By this sad and sudden death of Mrs. Regnault, a large family is deprived of a fond and attentive parent, and e community of a worthy and charitable lady .- Whig.

BRIDGING THE POTOMAC .- On Tuesday the Virginia House of Delegates passed a bill appropriating two fifths (\$16,000) for the construction of a bridge from Loudoun county to the Point of Rocks. The bill also passed the Se-MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL OF

\$100,000-also, \$50,000-\$30,000-\$20,000.

And 250 prizees of \$2,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class D, for 1850. e drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 27, 1850 under the superintendence of Commissioners.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. 78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME. ### SPLENDID SCHEME. \$100,000
| magnificent capital of. \$100,000
| splendid prize of. 50,000
| do. 30,000
| do. 20,000 do..... do.....do (lowest 3-number prizes) 65 prizes of..... 

Price of certificates of packages, in the above Magnification cheme, as follows: A certificate of package of 26 whole tickets \$500 00 do do Do. do 26 quarters 125 00
Do. do 26 eighths 62 50
A certificate of a package of wholes will entitle the holder 125 00

all over \$1+2 nett that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths n proportion.

This splendid scheme is one of the most attractive ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy of the attention of adventurers. The lowest prize that can be drawn by ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers, is \$2,000.

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages i the above magnificent scheme will be promptly attended to and an account of the drawing will be sent immediately afte

Address J. & C. MAURY, Agents, feb 14—dkc2zwif Alexandris, THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE and Statistical Register, edited by J. S. Homans, Boston; publisher monthly for five dollars per annum; subscriptions received by mar 22 FRANCK TAYLOR.

is over to all who may order tickets from us.

CHAPLAINS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

IN SENATE, MARCH 21, 1850.

Mr. BERRIEN. I beg leave to present sundry petition citizens of Georgia, asking from Congress the aboliti from citizens of Georgia, asking from Congress the abolition of the office of chaplain. As coming from a portion of my constituents, I present these petitions in the fulfilment of my duty to them, and I deem it proper, in the fulfilment of what I believe to be my duty to myself and my country, to state that I do not concur in the application made by these memorialists. I believe this to be a time-honored institution, which came down from the founders of our Government. I believe it to be authorized by the constitution which gives us the power to elect our own officers. I am desirous also to state that the course which has been uniformly nursued by Congress of course which has been uniformly pursued by Congress of appointing chaplains cannot result in a church establishment. I have thought it necessary in presenting these petitions to make this brief explanation, and I now move that they be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The petitions were accordingly referred.

About a dozen other petitions of like import were presented different States, all of which were referred to the Commit

On the next day, (22d)-

On the next day, (22d)—

Mr. CHASE presented nine petitions of citizens of Ohio and a petition from citizens of Indiana, praying that chaplains in the public service may be abolished.

Mr. BRADBURY presented a petition of citizens of Somerset county, in the State of Maine, asking that the office of chaplain may be abolished; all of which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I present two petitions from citizens of the State of Kentucky, asking Congress to abolish the

Number of harbors and inlets, particularly along Martha's Vineyard and Long Island, have been gradually closed and converted into ponds. The remarkable fact was stated that the salt water of these ponds had given place, in the course of a few years, to fresh water. Another remarkable fact is, that the bottom of these ponds are frequently deeper than the bottom of the adjoining ocean. This fact is interesting, since it is found that the inhabited part of sandy deserts, such as the oases of the Desert of Sahars, present similar depressions, the bottom of the valley being, in some instances, below the present level of the sea. The lecturer also stated that these ponds, in the course of the change, become the home in succession stalt water, brackish water, and fresh water animals, and thus afford a beautiful demonstration of the geological formation of busins, such as those of London and Paris, in which the remains of successive races of animals are found in a fossil state.

Lieut. Davis has deduced from his numerous observations the law of tidal deposites—namely, that all deposites on the external coast are made by the incoming or flood-tide, and that the increase of deposite is always in the line of the motion of the tidal current. Thus, if the tide moves to the northalong any part of the coast, projecting points, which may serve as nuclei, are found to elongate in a north and south direction. This action is not confined to our coasts, but Lieut. Davis applies it to the explanation of phenomena noticed in the Liandes of France and Holland.

Another important deduction is, that the deposites at the mouths of harbors and estuaries, (not rivers,) known by the name of bars, are formed from materials deposites at the mouths of harbors and estuaries, (not rivers,) known by the name of bars, are formed from materials deposited by the constitution. The same tax were levied to sustain a national church, is considered by us emphatically an 'establishment of religious criphts. The appropriation of our antional church, is on

gion.'
"We beg leave to assure your honorable bodies that this "We beg leave to assure your nonorable bodies that this petition and remonstrance is not induced by any want of respect for that religion which is from Heaven or that kingdom which is not of this world. We ask, as religionists, only what we are willing to concede to all others—the free exercise of the religious establishments to which we severally belong, so har as the free exercise of our religion shall not infringe the count rights of our fellowscritzens.

har as the free exercise of our religion shall not infringe the equal rights of our fellow-citizens.

"If the members of the Houses of Congress are disposed to pray, or if they are inclined to hire men to pray for them, on their own responsibility and at their own individual expense, we claim no right to object; but when they officially, and in our name, and by the appropriation of our funds, make legal provisions for the support of an army of chaplains, we are involved in the responsibility, and thereby aggreeved." I move the reference of the petition to the Committee of Military Affairs, as it prays for the abolition of chaplains i

the arms.

Mr. BENTON. I wish to say that this matter of military chaplains in the army of the United States seems to be misunderstood, and hence a run of petitions is got up against them. understood, and hence a run of petitions is got up against them.
We all know how it is when any persons undertake to get up a run of petitions. Now, there is no such thing as the employment of chaplains—in the old sense of the term, or what seems to be the understanding of these petitioners—in the army of the United States. Some years ago—twelve or fifteen years ago—when I was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and personally acquainted with the condition of the next area, the frontier and personally knowing described as being from 120 to 150 feet in length, and of pro-portionate bulk; has the head of a serpent, which he carries, to the fact that the officers and soldiers of the army were obliwhen in motion, five or six feet out of water; about ten feet ged, out of their small pay, to get chaplains to do the business from his head is a hump, resembling a huge hogshead, and as far as he could be seen out of the water a succession of humps was observed. He was pursued for several miles along the move this Senate to allow chaplains to be employed, to pernear to him. He was shot at with a rifle and shot gun, which had the effect of making him timid, and caused him to wink below the surface of the water when nearly approached.

We understand that a party from this place has been made up to capture him, if possible. The plan is to man two large was certain then I was doing a service to the army, and exwas certain then I was doing a service to the army, and extending a justifiable relief to the officers and soldiers of the
army; and I really think, if the people of the United States
only understood it as it is, that we should have no more of
these petitions for abolishing chaplains in the army. We
have no such thing as chaplains in the army. They are
haveled as of the frontier roots partially raid out of the chaplains of the frontier posts, partially paid out of the post fund, and a mode provided by which they are supported and appointed. I have been to those posts where these chaplains are in service, since the time they were appointed, and I

> had in securing their appointment.
>
> Mr. BUTLER. Petitions of a similar character as those presented by the Senator from Kentucky have been referred presented by the Senator from Kentucky have been referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was at first supposed that a formal report was not needed; but the number presented have induced the committee to think it better to make some report on the subject. The petitioners have a claim for that much of respect at least, and to refer the petitions now presented to the Military Committee might produce some conflict on the subject. They should either all go to the Judiciary Committee and the the Military Committee.

subject. They should either all go to the Judiciary Commit-ties or all to the Military Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I should be pleased to have these petitions go to the Judiciary Committee, and I give no-tice to the Senator from Kentucky, if he takes any interest in this subject, that, if he sends it to the Military Committee, I promise a most adverse report, so far as I have any control over it. I agree with all the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) has said in regard to the appointment of chaptains Benton) has said in regard to the appointment of chaplains in the army, and I have, like him, some personal knowledge of the subject. They are selected by the officers who have charge of the post, and they are partly paid out of a fund raised by the officers and soldiers of the post to perform divine and funeral services, and to teach the children—emphatically the children of the country, for they are born in the service of the country—where otherwise they neither would be taught nor preached to. Those petitions against the employment of chaplains here may be well enough, if we are already sufficiently pious; and, as they do not perform the duties of a schoolmaster, and as they are paid out of the public treasury, that constitutes an entirely different case. I rose, however, merely to say that, if the Senator from Kentucky is interested in the investigation of this matter, and hopes for a favorable in the investigation of this matter, and hopes for a favorable report upon it, he had better not send it to the Military Com-

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I had no such hope as that in giving it the direction of the Milliary Committee, and I think now, after having heard the suggestions of the Senator, that we ought, by all means, to send it there. The petitioners say that they desire to get rid of supporting chaplains belonging to the army. Now, the best answer to this would be, that there exists no such establishment as that of which they complain, and that, therefore, their money is taken for no such purpose; and who is there who is so well qualified to give that answer, after what has been suggested, as the Military

Mr. DAVIS. With some limitations, the Senetor's under standing of my remarks is correct. I said that the chaplains were confined to the military posts—and they are limited in number, as stated by the Senator from Missouri.
Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think I undersootd every word

that was said, and I think, too, that if the Senator would draw up a short report just to gratify these petitioners, and that they may see upon what grounds their designs are rejected by Congress, it would be the best answer that could be given to them. It must be remembered, also, that they pray for some reformation in the naval as well as in the military service; and if one of these petitions should go the Naval Committee, and they could make a report to the petitioners and the country on this branch of the subject, that would be just as satisfactory, perhaps, as I trust will be that from the Military Committee, if the matter is referred to them and they

report upon it.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not very anxious that the Judiciary Committee should perform this daty, but I will say that the subject has been brought under their notice, and steps have been taken to make a report on it. All there memorials, believe, should go to one committee, and I care not whether it be to the Military or to the Judiciary Committee. The motion to refer the petitions to the Military Committee.

was negatived, and they were then referred to the Judiciary

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